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POTOSI, MO., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Ticket.

Judge Supreme Court,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Superintendent Public Schools,
J. R. KIRK.
Railroad Commissioner,
JOSEPH FLORY.
For Congress,
JOHN H. RANEY.
For State Senator,
M. O. TAYLOR.
County Ticket.
Representative,
EUGENE C. BAUGHER.
Clerk County Court,
W. T. HUNTER.
Clerk Circuit Court and Recorder,
WILLIAM BENNETT.
Collector of Revenue,
MICHAEL M. FLYNN.
Sheriff,
HENRY L. SCOTT.
Assessor,
NORMAN F. ROBINSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK WILL.
Presiding Judge County Court,
GEORGE E. BRECKENRIDGE.
County Judge, 1st District,
JOSEPH C. COLEMAN.
County Judge, 2d District,
WILLIAM C. JON.
Prosecuting Attorney,
GARRET I. VAN ALLEN.
Probate Judge,
Coroner.

SENATOR WEST has declared that this is a critical and dangerous period for the Democratic party. Just so. The Senator, like Belshazzar, has seen the handwriting on the wall, and his knees are knocking together.

It is interesting to see how the St. Louis Republic is trying to throw a wet blanket over the enthusiasm that McKinley is awakening wherever he speaks, by ridiculing that great orator and printing false reports of the meetings.

"OBSERVER" is afflicted with a queer hallucination. He imagines himself wandering around in the deep waters of political discussion, when really, he is only kicking up the dust in the dry bed of a stream that was turned ages ago.

In an interview with one of our leading merchants, we were told that one dollar would buy only fifteen pounds of white sugar, and that the margin for profit at that price was so small that there was no money in handling the commodity. Thus the new tariff law strikes at both the dealer and the consumer.

Had the Hon. Tom Dalton filled his appointment to speak at Potosi last Wednesday, as was advertised, he would have been woefully disappointed, not to say discouraged, at the turnout. Dalton did not show up, but his failure to do so was involuntary, as he was kept away through illness of one of his family. His place was supplied by one H. C. Kern, whom no one ever heard of before, and who must have been a third-rater, for he failed to hold his audience more than a half an hour.

A vote for Judge Fox, farmer, means that you are satisfied to get forty cents per bushel for your wheat. And you, lead miner, that you are willing that the price of lead should be lower than it is. A vote for Mr. Raney means that you are tired of hard times; it would mean that you want a return of the prosperous times of two years ago, when everybody could find work who wanted it, and Coxey armies were unheard of. Rebuke the party that has reduced the wealth of the country untold millions and would stamp out the boasted independence of the American workingman and reduce him to the level of the foreign serf.

Here are a few of the so-called "necessaries" of life on which the Democrats have lowered the duties and enabled them to place a tariff on the "luxury" called sugar.

On Havana cigars \$1,430,000. Every workingman smokes Havana cigars, of course.

On imported liquors \$1,232,000. This is very necessary to relieve the poor man from the burden of taxation.

On laces and embroideries \$1,580,000.

On silk dress goods, plushes and velvets \$2,720,000. Every farmer's wife and daughter can now afford to buy these things while wheat brings forty-two cents per bushel.

On ostrich feathers and flowers \$265,000.

On chinaware \$2,231,000.

On paintings and statuary \$432,000. These are of great necessity to the poor man.

Large reductions have also been made on pearl buttons, cut glass, on opium for smoking, on jewelry. All this for the poor oppressed workingman. And yet the Democratic congressman goes before the people and asks for re-election. Oh ye hypocrites! Twice better to hide your face in shame and get down on your knees and ask forgiveness for your overwhelming sins.

The Democratic disaffection is as wide-spread as it is real. It is not confined to any particular section of the country. In the elections that have thus far been held in northern states this year, the people have shown decisively that they are not satisfied with the present administration. The Democratic vote has fallen off largely wherever an election has been held in a northern state, while the Republican vote has been larger than ever before known. The Democrats, of course, claimed that this result was simply a case of the Dutch taking Holland. But the returns of the state election held in Georgia on 24th inst. show that the disaffection has entered the very stronghold of the Democracy. The Republicans had no organization in that state, however, and the contest was between the Democrats and the Populists. The result shows that the Democratic majority has been reduced by forty or fifty thousand. Not only has Georgia passed judgment upon the present administration, but every southern in which elections have been held, has shown a decrease in the Democratic vote. The solid south is in a fair way to be broken by 1896.

The following article was taken from the Crawford County Mirror, and gives our readers a good idea of the progressive character of the Republican candidate for State Senator. It is such men the voters should elect to represent them in our legislature.

The recent nomination of Mr. M. O. Taylor, for State Senator, by the Republican convention, ought to be gratifying to the people of our county. Few men have done more in standing up for our county. As a recent correspondent of the Mirror said, "The great prosperity and growth is due in large measure to him." Early and late, never losing an opportunity, he has spoken and written of our resources, our people and their industries. In conversation with a Leasburg man, he said, "All we lack to have just as good a trade as Bourdon, is some one to talk for us, like M. O. Taylor." In voting for and electing him, we get some one who will work earnestly and effectively for Crawford's interests. In giving him a rousing majority, our county will be only returning a slight acknowledgment for years of patient, unswerving toil on his behalf.

The charge made by the Democrats that the Republican party left an empty treasury for the second Cleveland administration to begin with, is fully answered below by an extract from Mr. McKinley's St. Louis speech:

"When Mr. Harrison was inaugurated, at the close of Mr. Cleveland's first term, there were \$182,000,000 in the treasury, which had been left there by Mr. Cleveland's administration, and when Mr. Cleveland entered upon his second term he found a surplus of but \$124,000,000. Mr. Harrison got \$182,000,000. Mr. Cleveland, on his second term, got \$124,000,000. There is a difference of \$58,000,000. President Harrison's administration had \$58,000,000 more than Mr. Cleveland's to start with on the 4th of March, 1893; but the reason for this—and I submit to you whether it is not a good reason—was that President Harrison, with due regard for his public obligations and with due regard to the great national debt that was hanging over the country, paid a large part of this

surplus in the cancellation of the public debt of the government. Let me give you the figures. Mr. Harrison reduced our public debt during his four years \$233,558,000. Mr. Cleveland during his first term reduced the public debt \$143,000,000, or \$90,000,000 less than the sum paid by Mr. Harrison's administration in discharge of the public debt. Now, if Mr. Harrison had paid as much of the public debt as Mr. Cleveland paid of the public debt, then, when Mr. Harrison went out of office and Mr. Cleveland came in for the second time, there would have been a surplus in the treasury of \$214,000,000 instead of \$124,000,000, and more by \$90,000,000 than Mr. Cleveland left when he went out of office. Mr. Cleveland did not pay any of the bonded debt until he was forced to do it by a resolution of congress."

The Campaign in Missouri.

FROM THE GEORGE DEMOCRAT.

The Republican campaign in Missouri, which was formally opened this week by the great McKinley meeting in St. Louis, promises to be more successful than any which the party has had in recent years. From all parts of the state come extremely encouraging reports. Wherever Republican meetings take place they are invariably well attended and enthusiastic. At Kansas City, where McKinley spoke the day after he appeared in St. Louis, the turnout of Republicans seems to have almost as great as it was in this city. But this immense gathering of voters at these assemblies was not altogether due to the distinction of the orator, for from other parts of the state, where only local matters spoke, there have been unusually large numbers of persons at the meetings.

Missouri is preparing to show the country that the distribution of States which makes her a part of the solid South is misleading and unjust. Geographically she stands on the boundary line between the North and the South, and though socially, owing to the existence of slavery within her limits, she was popularly considered before the war to be a Southern State, this classification was not quite accurate, for slavery was never a large interest in this State, and her leading citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, were generally hostile to the institution. This year's canvass will show that the designation of Missouri as a Southern State is wrong also in a partisan sense. The Democrats lost their majority in the State several years ago, and 1894's election will undoubtedly put their following still further in the minority.

It is extremely easy to point out the causes for the increase in Republican strength in Missouri. This State, which stands fifth on the roll in number of inhabitants, also holds a high place in the diversity and extent of her natural resources and the variety and value of her manufactures. Such conditions wherever found render Republican growth logical and inevitable. Missouri is steadily and rapidly advancing in the industrial scale, and with this expansion the increase in the Republican vote must naturally keep pace. This year there are peculiar reasons for this Republican growth in the blundering and folly of the Democratic Congress. On the chief issue of national concern, the tariff question, the Democrats are split into two or three factions, and against all of them a powerful majority of the citizens of the country are arrayed. McKinley's great and growing industrial importance makes the maintenance of the protective system a matter of vital concern to her, and she is manifesting this interest in rallying enthusiastically to the support of the party which defends the protective policy.

We give below another opinion of "OBSERVER" on the old soldiers, in last week's Independent:

"It seems that exception has been taken by some worthy old soldiers to remarks made by us concerning pensions and the G. A. R. In justice to ourselves, we will explain, briefly but pointedly, our position on that question. 'We believe \$50,000,000 annually is sufficient to give every man in the United States who is justly entitled to it an ample pension.' The world admires a gallant soldier, and there are old soldiers in our state and

county who spent terrible months and years in many an eastern and southern campaign. On the other hand there are thousands of scoundrels, dead-beats, camp-followers and army roustabouts throughout the country, who are drawing equal pensions with the brave and deserving. Hundreds of them never heard a shot fired in earnest. In the course of the whole war hundreds of them never heard anything more dangerous than the muffled squeak of a captive chicken, the farewell neigh of a stolen horse, or the beseeching prayer of some poor lone woman as she offered up a fervent supplication to the throne of Divine Grace, that the manhoods would spare her just enough bedding and clothes to shield her and her precious little ones from the blasts of winter. The whole career of these men from 1861 to 1865 was one of base object and supreme cowardice. All such are objects of contempt and detestation to our people, a scum in the nostrils of every noble minded citizen, and should at once be struck from the rolls and put to earn an honest living like the millions of other people who are taxed for their support."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5th, 1894.

The managers of the Republican congressional campaign would be glad to discover some effective way to muzzle those well-meaning, but misguided members of the party who insist upon trying to introduce booms for their favorites for the next Republican Presidential nomination into the present campaign. This isn't a Presidential campaign and the introduction of Presidential booms is a mistake that cannot possibly do anybody any good and may do the party much harm. While everything points to the election of a Republican majority in the next House, and to a gain in the Republican membership in the Senate, it isn't regarded by Republicans of good judgment as being so much of a "sleigh" that distracting elements can be introduced into the campaign with impunity. Every Republican should recognize as his first and principle duty the election of a Republican majority in the next House. This is absolutely necessary for the welfare of every individual who earns his or her living in any branch of industry or commerce. Let the country see that there is no danger of any more Democratic congressional legislation and there will be a genuine improvement in all branches of business. When the victory is won then every Republican can devote as much time as he pleases to boondoggling his favorite for the Presidential nomination without danger to the party. No man has a mortgage on the next Republican Presidential nomination; it is open to any man who can secure the requisite number of delegates to the convention, and the less said about anybody's claims between now and election day the better it will be both for the party and the candidate.

All well-wishers of the government sincerely hope that the present administration may not have to face a scandal as the result of the alleged reform in the Treasury department, in accordance with the recommendations of the Dockery committee, which went into effect this week. The abolition of several bureaus of the Treasury department may sound like reform to those who are unfamiliar with the work of those bureaus, but to experienced accountants it is nothing more nor less than the removal of checks and safeguards upon the disbursing of public money that will sooner or later result in a gigantic steal and scandal. Under the old system it was impossible for money to be improperly paid out without its being promptly discovered; under the new system it only requires collusion between a few officials to pay out any amount of government money without fear of detection, until a change occurs in some of the offices filled by the crooks. This is a temptation that should not have been put before officials, and it is bound to make trouble. Mark the prediction.

Chairman Robeson, of the Republican congressional campaign committee, has gone to New York to confer with the Republican leaders, in order to add to the effectiveness of the aid rendered by that committee in the congressional districts of that state.

Senator Hill wants to make a deal with the administration, and Dan Lament, Mr. Cleveland's personal representative, has gone to New York to talk it over with Hill. The proposition, according to a trustworthy Democratic source, is that Hill will agree in return for the support of the administration in his campaign for governor, to resign the governorship, if he is elected, and allow Representative Dan Lockwood, the candidate for lieutenant governor, who is a Cleveland man, to qualify as governor. The proposition was a complicated



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Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT FRONTS, MO., September 26th, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Potosi, Mo., on Saturday, November 10th, 1894, viz: Joseph Kirby, homestead entry No. 12212, for the southwest quarter of the southwest half of section twenty-six (26), and southeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), township thirty-seven (37), range one (1), east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Leffer, All of Vincent Allen, Potosi, Mo. Joseph H. Walton, Potosi, Mo. JAMES H. CLARK, Register.